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volume containing only three hundred and ninety-eight pages of text, about nineteen hundred cited cases, and an appendix of forms covering fifty-five pages, Mr. Taylor's work has been considered authoritative on the American law of landlord and tenant. Between the years 1844 and 1873 six editions of the work appeared, edited by the author. In that period the number of pages had not quite doubled. The seventh edition, published in 1879 after the author's death, was the work of Mr. Joseph N. Willard, who had assisted the author in the preparation of previous editions. With the appearance of the eighth edition, which was by the present editor, Mr. Henry F. Buswell, the work was changed to two volumes of about five hundred pages each, including the forms. Seventeen years were allowed to pass before the appearance of the ninth edition. In that period many cases within the field covered by the book were decided, which made necessary a considerable revision and also some addition to the text. The work has been done with a careful hand. All the additions in the text and notes are put in brackets. The chief expansion has been made on the subjects of covenants between the lessor and the lessee; surrender; assignments; forfeiture; rights of mortgagors and mortgagees under leases; rights to fixtures as between landlord and tenant; mining leases; railroads and receivers as lessors and lessees; and equity jurisdiction as applied to the relation between landlord and tenant. About twelve hundred cases were added, which brings the total number of cases cited to approximately ten thousand or about five times the number cited in the first edition. The book now appears in two volumes aggregating nine hundred and sixty-eight pages of text and notes, and one hundred and six pages of forms.

A new edition of this work was very desirable at this time. The eighth edition was so old that it was no longer of as great present practical value as Judge McAdam's work on the same subject, the third edition of which appeared in 1900. Mr. Taylor's book does not cover so large a field as that of Judge McAdam; but being practically the same in size, — allowing for differences in typography and leaving out of account volume three of McAdam, which is devoted solely to summary proceedings under New York law, — it covers its portion of the field somewhat more fully. It contains roughly about two thousand more citations. There is an elaborate index of sixty pages. The arrangement, presswork, and binding are of a very high order.

THE ART OF CROSS-EXAMINATION. Together with the cross-examinations of important witnesses in some celebrated cases. By Francis L. Wellman. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1903. pp. 283. 8vo.

"It is experience, and one might almost say experience alone, that brings success in the art of advocacy." This is one of the sentences of Mr. Wellman's opening chapter. The truism, found in one form or another in nearly all treatises on the examination of witnesses, is a succinct statement of the reason why many of them are of little practical use. The results drawn by the authors from their own or others' experiences do not become the reader's by their mere presentation abstractly to him. He must see how the results were reached. Lacking experience of his own, he must have it at second hand. It is Mr. Wellman's realization of this need which gives value to his book. He is nothing if not concrete. Each general principle stated seems merely to form a hook on which to hang the particular experiences from which it was induced, as frequently the author's own as those which have come under his immediate observation in a long practice at the New York bar. These actual cross-examinations, so copiously quoted from, are modern, up-to-date, and doubly useful as the product of the kind of litigation that modern conditions give rise to. The chapter on the examination of experts is especially good. In fact Mr. Wellman has given us an excellent substitute for time spent with observant eye and ear in court rooms, with the added advantage that our material has been selected for

us, and we have an experienced mentor at our elbow telling us what to observe. Incidentally he has written a very interesting book, exasperating to a reviewer without space for quotations. The freshness of nearly all of his illustrations makes one tolerant of an occasional hoary friend, such as the anecdote of the plaintiff who, after with difficulty showing the jury the utmost height to which he had been able to raise his injured arm since an accident, shot it up to its full length in answer to a sudden query as to how far he could raise it before. This is doubtless a concession to the layman reader, who is very evidently in the author's mind throughout — naturally, since a book is made to sell. One wonders how much due to the same cause is the insertion of the chapter on "Some Famous Cross-Examiners and their Methods," and the last five chapters, each containing nothing but the report of cross-examinations in some famous modern trial. These last form interesting reading, but one misses the mentor at one's elbow, and wishes they had been made an integral part of the book instead of being merely appended.

JUDICIAL DICTIONARY of words and phrases judicially interpreted, to which have been added statutory definitions. By F. Stroud. In three volumes. Second Edition. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd.; Stevens & Sons. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 1903. pp. ccxxvii, 1-592; 593-1394; 1395-2302. 8vo.

The claim of the author that this dictionary is unique cannot be questioned. Unlike other legal or judicial dictionaries, all terms which may appear to the lay mind to be legal terms are not defined in it; nor are those Latin phrases defined which are commonly used with peculiar legal significations. On the other hand, many words and phrases, the meaning of which the layman and even the lawyer would not ordinarily think of looking for in a legal dictionary, are very elaborately and carefully defined. The dictionary is more peculiarly a "dictionary of the English language (in its phrases as well as single words), so far as that language has received interpretation by the judges"; and it is also a dictionary of statutory definitions in Acts of Parliament.

Prefixed to the dictionary proper are lists of cases, covering one hundred and thirty pages; lists of English statutes and their sections with references to the pages of the dictionary, covering fifty pages; tables of abbreviations, covering twenty pages; and an introductory chapter on the construction of documents.

The statutory definitions and the words and phrases of statutes are taken wholly from English acts, and therefore are not of great use to American lawyers; but the collection of statutes whose terms are defined is very complete, and should prove of value to the lawyers of Great Britain, its colonies and dependencies, for whom the work is especially designed.

It should not be believed from what is said above that the work is without interest to American lawyers. In truth, it is of considerable value. All words which have been or are likely to become material in the construction of documents are very fully and carefully defined. This definition, moreover, is not a mere explanation of those words by other words, but is a statement of the effect given to the words in actual cases. Approximately seventeen thousand cases are cited for these definitions. It is clear from this that for the interpretation of words which are material in deeds and wills, the book should be of equal value to the English and to the American lawyer. The work shows great care and much scholarly research.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE FISCAL PROBLEM. By L. G. Chiozza Money. London: P. S. King & Son. 1903. pp. 237. 8vo.

With commendable impartiality the publishers of Mr. Ashley's book, "The Tariff Problem," have just issued from their press a book setting forth the views of the opposing camp. The purpose of the latter work apparently is to